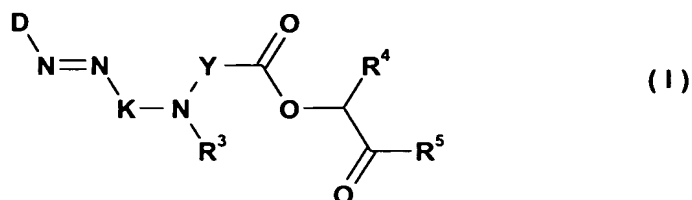


**CLAIMS**

1. Disperse dyes of the general formula (I)

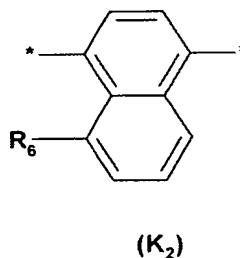
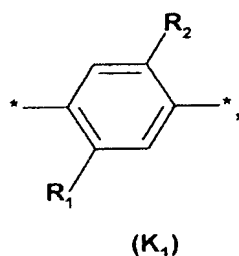


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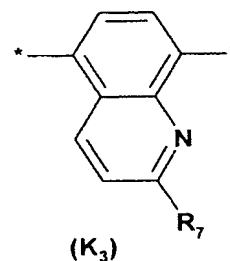
where

D is a diazo component derived from a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic amine,

10 K is an aromatic radical of the formula K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub> or K<sub>3</sub>



or



- 15 R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy, hydroxyl or acylamino,  
 R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxyethoxy, chlorine, bromine or combines with R<sub>3</sub> to form a group of the formula -\*CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- (\* attached to the nucleus),  
 R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, chloro- or bromo-C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, phenoxy-C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, halogen-, cyano-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy- or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyloxy-substituted C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, or a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(R<sub>8</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>9</sub>,  
 20 R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkyl,

$R_5$  is phenyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, chlorine, bromine and nitro or combines with  $R_4$  to form a  $\alpha$ -pentanone or  $\alpha$ -hexanone ring,

$R_6$  is hydrogen or hydroxyl,

5  $R_7$  is hydrogen or methyl,

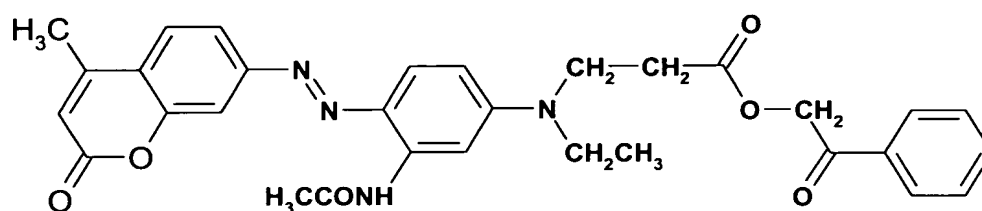
$R_8$  is hydroxyl or  $C_{1-4}$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,

$R_9$  is chlorine,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxy, phenoxy, allyloxy or  $C_{1-4}$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,

$Y$  is  $C_{1-3}$ -alkylene,

10 wherein  $R_3$  is just hydrogen when  $K$  is a radical of the formula  $K_2$  or  $K_3$ ,

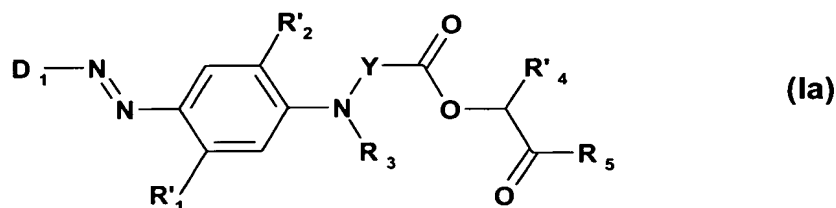
the following formula being excluded



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2. Disperse dyes according to Claim 1, characterized in that the dyes of the formula (I) have the formula (Ia)

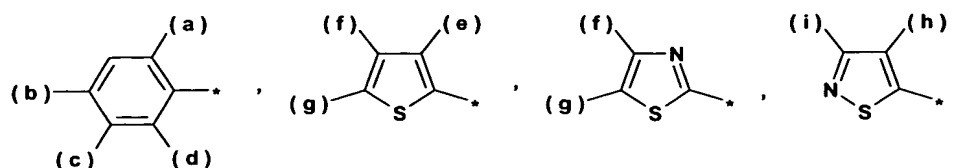
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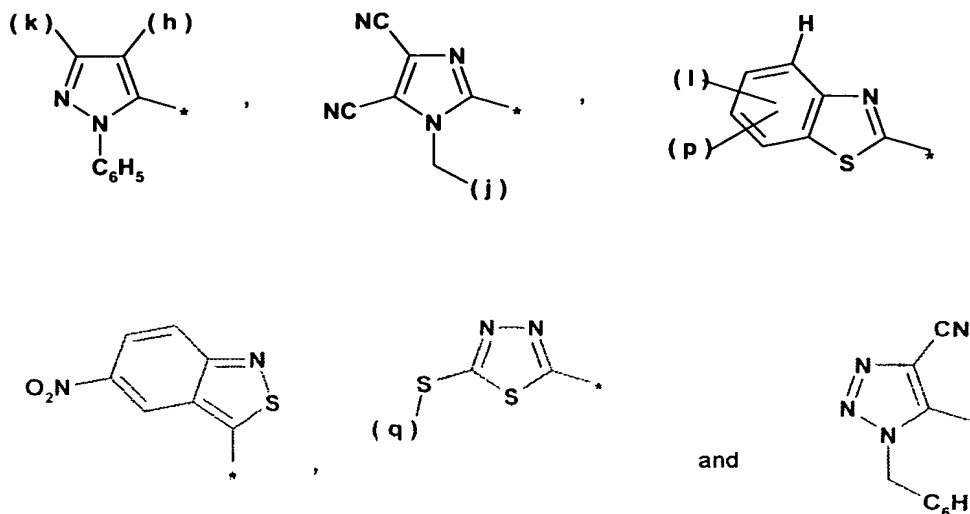


where

$D_1$  is 3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl or conforms to one of the following formulae:

25





5

where

- (a) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, cyano, nitro-,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_{1-3}$ -alkylsulphonyl, preferably hydrogen, chlorine, cyano or nitro,
- (b) is chlorine, bromine, nitro, methyl,  $C_{1-2}$ -alkylsulphonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkylcarbonyl, aminosulphonyl, mono- or di- $C_{1-4}$ -alkylaminosulphonyl, phenylaminosulphonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl-2-oxycarbonyl,  $C_{3-4}$ -alkenyloxycarbonyl,  $C_{3-4}$ -alkynyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di- $C_{1-4}$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or phenylazo,
- (c) is hydrogen or chlorine or else (when d is hydrogen) hydroxyl or rhodan,
- (d) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, hydroxyl or cyano,
- (e) is nitro,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di- $C_{1-4}$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,
- (f) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine,  $C_{1-2}$ -alkyl or phenyl,
- (g) is nitro, cyano, formyl, dicyanovinyl or a group of the formula  $-CH=CH-NO_2$ ,  $-CH=C(CN)CO-OC_{1-4}$ -alkyl,  $H_5C_6-N=N-$  or 3- or 4- $NO_2-C_6H_4-N=N-$ ,
- (h) is cyano or  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl,
- (i) is  $C_{1-4}$ -alkyl or phenyl,
- (j) is  $-CN$ ,  $-CH=CH_2$  or phenyl,
- (k) is  $C_{1-4}$ -alkyl,
- (l) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, cyano, rhodan, nitro,  $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl or di- $C_{1-4}$ -alkylaminosulphonyl,

(p) is hydrogen, chlorine or bromine, and

(q) is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl,

wherein the phenyl nuclei of these substituents may bear one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, methyl and C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy,

R'<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, methyl, chlorine or acylamino,

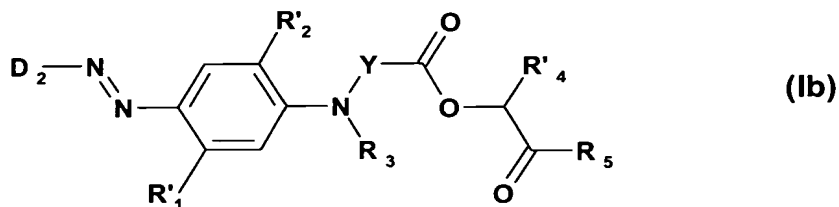
R'<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxyethoxy or combines with R<sub>3</sub> to form a group of the formula -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-,

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each as defined above,

R'<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, and

Y is a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-.

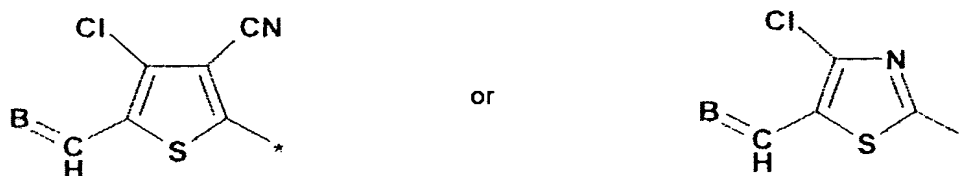
3. Disperse dyes according to Claim 1, characterized in that the dyes of the formula (I) have the formula (Ib)



where

D<sub>2</sub> is the residue of a diazo component of the formula 2,6-dicyano-4-chloro-, 2,6-dicyano-4-bromo-, 2,6-dicyano-4-methyl-, 2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl, 2,4-dinitro-6-chloro-, 2,4-dinitro-6-bromo- or 2,4-dinitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2-bromo-4-nitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitro-6-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-cyano-4-nitrophenyl, 2,4-dinitro-5,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,5-dichloro-4-nitrophenyl, 4-nitro-phenyl, 4-phenylazophenyl, 4-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonylphenyl, 2-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl-4-nitrophenyl, 4-benzyloxycarbonylphenyl, 4-(tetrahydrofurfuryl-2'-oxycarbonyl)phenyl, 3,5-dicyano-4-chloro-thienyl-2, 3,5-dicyano-thienyl-2, 3-cyano-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 3-acetyl-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 3,5-dinitro-thienyl-2, 3-(C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl)-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 5-phenylazo-

3-cyano-thienyl-2, 5-phenylazo-3-cyano-4-methyl-thienyl-2, 5-nitro-thiazolyl-2, 5-nitrobenzoiso-thiazolyl-3, 3-methyl-4-cyano-isothiazolyl-5, 3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl-2, 5-(C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkylmercapto)-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl-2, 3-(C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxycarbonylethyl-mercapto)-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl-5, 1-cyanomethyl-4,5-dicyano-imidazolyl-2, 6-nitrobenzothiazolyl-2, 5-nitrobenzothiazolyl-2, 6-rhodanbenzothiazolyl-2, 6-chlorobenzothiazolyl-2, (5),6,(7)-dichlorobenzothiazolyl-2, or of the formula



10

and B is oxygen or a group of the formula  $=(CN)_2$ ,  $=CH-NO_2$ ,  $=(CN)-COOC_{1-4}alkyl$  or  $=(CN)-COOC_{3-4}alkenyl$

and the symbols R'<sub>1</sub>, R'<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R'<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and Y are each as defined above.

15

4. Process for preparing the dyes of the formula (I), characterized in that a diazotized amine of the formula (II)

20 D-NH<sub>2</sub> (II)

is coupled with a compound of the formula (III)

H-K (III)

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wherein D and K are each as defined in Claim 1.

5. Use of dyes according to Claim 1 for dyeing and/or printing hydrophobic fibre materials especially polyester, acetate and/or triacetate fibre materials.

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6. Use of dyes according to Claim 1 for printing hydrophobic fibre materials by means of the ink jet printing process or hot melt ink jet printing process.
7. Compositions comprising at least one dye according to Claim 1.
8. Fibre materials printed or dyed with at least one dye according to Claim 1.